

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 24

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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1880.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, at \$7 a Year.

NUMBER 184

The North will veto the South at this election, and don't forget it.

General Grant's interview has given General Hancock the epizootic.

General Hancock says he will veto all rebel claims; and the rebels will veto him.

It was bad for the Democrats when General Grant concluded to take a hand in this campaign.

An inscription over the doors of the capitol at Washington: "None but rebel soldiers need apply."

Among the political weeks this fall will be Gabe Bonek of the Sixth congressional district. He will be severely vetted.

The best measurement ever taken of Hancock is that taken by General Grant. It is an excellent photograph of the superb.

The country can't afford to trade business prosperity for Southern domination. That would be too much like swapping honor for disgrace.

This week over four million dollars in gold and silver has arrived in this country from Europe, and yet the Democrats are howling for a change.

Pennsylvania is put down for a Republican majority in November of from 35,000 to 40,000. That State is not willing to trade prosperity for business stagnation.

It won't do to lose in 1880 what the country gained by the surrender at Appomattox in 1865. Rebel bullets then and rebel ballots now are one and the same thing.

It is pretty hard work for the Democrats to keep rebel flags out of their processions. They take to them as naturally as does a little boy to a small flag on the fourth of July.

We miss an old friend, Mr. C. W. Stewart in this congressional campaign. Inasmuch as the Democratic and Greenback parties are twins, he should come here and help Clint Babbitt.

The first hard shot of this campaign was fired by General Grant when he said that General Hancock is "ambitious, vain, and weak, and the rebels will easily control him." Grant knew what he was talking about.

There is a marked difference between the complexion of the Republican and Democratic processions in the East and West. The former are largely made up of business men, and the latter of the rabble of the Democratic party.

Mr. Coleman, of Fond du Lac, who is running for Congress against General Bragg, is confident of an election. He may be over-confident, but he will cut down the Democratic majority in that district. A great many Democrats do not propose to vote for Bragg any more!

The Bourbons try to console themselves by saying that there is no significance in the recent Republican gains in Connecticut. That's strange! But if the Democrats had gained a few towns the yell of delight would have been equal to their rejoicing over the defeat of the Union forces at Bull Run.

That quaint political itinerant—Thomas M. Nichol—got off a pretty good thing when he said: "I find that the Republican party has both a record and principles, and that both are good. That the Greenback party has principles but no record, and that the principles are bad. That the Democratic party has a record but no principles, and that its record is bad."

We are glad to notice that State Senator W. T. Price is stamping the Seventh congressional district for Judge Humphrey. Price wanted the nomination worse than a boy ever wanted a new pair of boots, and he met with twenty years of failure; but he understands the importance of the situation, and knows that it won't do to be beaten now. That is the spirit which all good men applaud, and which wins success.

Mr. J. B. Cassaday, of this city, will deliver political speeches at Milwaukee, October 22d. Bay View, the 21st; at Platteville, the 13th; Georgetown, the 14th, and Hazel Green, the 15th. It is to be regretted that Mr. Cassaday's professional engagements will not allow him to keep the political field pretty constantly until the election. He is one of the speakers who commands the strictest attention of the hearers, and who takes up the all-important and living issues of the canvass and discusses them with earnestness and force. His speeches are an important help to the Republican cause.

Edgerton is a live little town both in a business way and politically. A good size Garfield club has been organized there with Dr. Lord for President. He and other Republicans propose to push things and give a big vote for Garfield, and the whole Republican ticket. Next Friday night, Mr. O. H. Fetters, of this city, will make a speech in that village, and this will furnish music for everybody. There is no man in the county who can give the Democrats more trouble and the Republicans more pleasure than Mr. Fetters. He will give the latter a political feast next Friday evening.

Politically, there is no livelier town in the State than Milwaukee. The Republicans are not only wide awake, but they

are thoroughly organized and are conducting the campaign with remarkable vigor and skill. Last fall the fall vote of the city was 11,000, and the present registry has reached 18,811, an increase of 7,811, and it is said of this number at least 5,000 are Republicans. Last year the Republican majority in the city was 2,120. This fall they expect a majority of not less than 4,000 or 5,000. This large increase in the registry is due to the activity of the Republican organizations of the city. They will not only have a large registry, but the leaders of the party propose to get out the vote on election day and swell the Republican majority to a greater number than was ever before known in the history of the city. They propose to make Milwaukee the banner Republican city of the West, and they also propose to elect Sanger to Congress.

Politics in Indiana is at fever heat. Both parties are straining every nerve to win success. Appreciating the importance of carrying the State, the Democrats are importing large numbers of repeaters and shoulder-hitters from New York and other eastern cities, to Indiana, and by those presume to brow-beat Republican voters. The Democrats also have control of the financial machinery of the State, and this will be used to the best possible advantage. The Republicans have the State as well under hand as circumstances will permit, and have a large police force to guard the importation of tramps from Kentucky. If the Democrats would ensure the Republicans a carrying out of Hancock's pretended policy of an honest ballot and a fair count, the Democratic party of Indiana would be blown completely out of water. But the Democrats do not want Hancock's preaching put in practice. That would kill the party sure. They would lose every Northern State, and more than half of the Southern States by honest methods in carrying on elections. They know this, and hence the repeaters from New York, the shoulder-hitters from Philadelphia, and tramps from Kentucky, are brought into service. But they go farther than this. Enormous funds for the purchase of doubtful votes have been raised and sent to that State. Tilden has given \$25,000, Schell has contributed \$20,000, and other prominent Democrats have given liberally for the purpose of making the State Democratic. The Republicans will employ no such methods and means as are at the command of the Democracy. If votes are for sale, those who have put a price upon their ballots, must look to the paymasters of the Democratic party. The Republicans propose to spend money in Indiana, and a good deal of it. They propose to spend it in keeping shoulder-hitters and repeaters from doing their deadly work. They propose to spend it to secure an honest vote. They propose to spend it in keeping a police force on guard so that professional repeaters will not override the will of the people. For these purposes the Republicans will spend money, and it will be a religious use of it.

Working men should be on the alert this campaign. They should understand the consequence of a Democratic victory. There are some things which will certainly come to pass if the Democratic party wins in this great struggle. We all know that for one thing, General Hancock would be a willing tool in the hands of the Southern leaders because without their help he could not be elected. They have not changed since the war and their own words and acts corroborate this statement. But there is another thing which is of more importance still because it comes directly home to every mechanic and every workman. The Democrats have pledged the country that if the party succeeds, there will be no tariff. They have promised to put an end to the policy of protecting American manufactures and American labor. This course will simply reduce the country to a state of dependence upon foreign countries for many of the necessities of life. It will open the flood gates of competition to the world, and the manufacturers of the United States who are enabled to pay better wages because they receive better prices, will, as a matter of course, be compelled to sell at foreign prices and at the same time to cut down wages to correspond. This would stop the wheels and close the doors of many manufacturing establishments in this country, and it would consequently send a drift of thousands of operatives who now receive fair wages and get constant employment. The time has not yet come when the laborer of this country should be placed on a footing with the low-paid laborer of Europe. If such were to happen it would be poverty to the common people, and distress to business generally. There is such an interest being taken by English free traders in the election in the United States, that money is coming to this country for election purposes. Of course English manufacturers want to sell their goods in this country. They want to manufacture for us instead of our people manufacturing for themselves. They want to support their mills and factories and laborers at the expense of the people of the United States, and to this end they are willing to contribute money. It has been reported that money has come from England to help the cause in Indiana, and it is known definitely that English manufacturers have contributed liberally to send documents to effect the Presidential election in favor of the Democrats.

They know that if the Democrats succeed, they will secure free trade; and no blow could be given this country which would be severer than that which would compel the American manufacturer and the American laborer to compete with the manufacturers and laborers of Europe.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

The Political Campaign in Indiana and Ohio Closing.

The Great Demonstration of the Boys in Blue at Indianapolis Yesterday.

Largest Political Gathering Ever Held in the Hoosier State.

A Final Rally that Woke up the Republicans as Never Before.

General Garfield Makes a Speech to the First Voters at Mentor.

The Ohio Republicans Confident of a Great Victory on Tuesday.

General Hancock Says he Didn't Want the Command of the Army of the Potomac.

The Republicans Confident of Gaining a Majority in the Next House.

A Fatal Spree for Joseph Umber at LaCrosse.

A Fatal Bridge Accident at Chippewa Falls.

Other Interesting News and Miscellaneous News Items.

THE HOOSIERS.

The Great Demonstration of the Boys in Blue at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 8.—The demonstration of the Boys in Blue here to-day, was the largest political gathering that has ever been witnessed in this city. From early morning the streets have been packed with people from all parts of the State, and delegations from Michigan, Illinois, and Ohio. The parade was formed in three grand divisions, and consisted of numerous Garfield and Arthur clubs, the Tippecanoe club, the Chicago Veteran club, carriages containing distinguished guests, the Washington, Union, and Lincoln clubs, the Michigan Boys in Blue, and Knights of Columbia, 1,000 strong. The noticeable features of the procession were an immense ball, eighteen feet high, drawn by fifty men; a wagon with several live farm hands, drawn by forty horses; a large canal-boat on wheels, a grub-bait on wheels. A number of leading manufacturers and business houses were represented. By actual count there were over 5,000 persons in the procession. The parade on the line of march wore professional decoration. The afternoon was occupied in speaking at the Wigwam, Court House, and Circle Park, by Senator Conkling, General Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, Judge G. W. Terry, of New York, General Banks, of Massachusetts, and others. The night has been devoted to a brilliant parade and fireworks. The number of uniforms was estimated at 6,000 or 5,000.

The convention of the boys in blue re-elected General Grant commander-in-chief, and adopted the following resolutions: That the Union Veterans, familiarly known as the Boys in Blue, representing and comprising all loyal soldiers' and sailors' organizations in the United States who in the days of great trial to the Nation, by the treason of the South, gave themselves as a sacrifice to the cause of constitutional liberty; and that the results of the late war, crystallized into constitutional amendments, have been accepted by the American people as full payment and satisfaction for the lives lost and treasure expended in such sacrifice; therefore, we hereby pledge that the duty of this country for good is committed to the Republican party, an organization of free men to perfect and secure for all time the absolute freedom of our laborers and our sufferings; that industry everywhere, the handmaid of honest labor and the support of free government, is the strength of our Nation, to which prosperity has come as the child of Republican institutions; that the continuance of confidence depends upon the continuance of the Republican power, that from this prosperity justice may come to all men and conditions; that to the public and private welfare; that to the Republican party we acknowledge our gratitude for the wisdom of the legislation and enlightened judgment of mankind against the heresy of secession and the fatal policy of State-rights advocates and free trade; and we pledge the Nation to a party that will not only defend our former commander, James A. Garfield, who to-day leads the column of loyal hearts in peace as he held them in war. To the cause he represents we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor. That while we feel great sorrow in the degradation that the uniform of the Union soldier has been subjected by a distinguished Union general, accepting at the hands of men lately in rebellion against the flag, the nomination for president of the United States we do most emphatically declare that the soldiers who faced rebel batteries cannot and will not be deceived by a disguise in the person of General Winfield Scott Hancock, who now leads the party that declared the war a failure after Vicksburg had fallen, and when the Stars and Stripes floated over Gettysburg; that the party that would lead the Nation to the common enemy, and conspire by conspiracy to make treason respectable and loyalty odious.

OHIO.

The Campaign in Ohio Closes with Good Republican Prospects.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—The campaign in Southern and Central Ohio, so far as speeches are concerned, was brought nearly to a close by to-day's meeting. The Republicans have every reason to feel gratified at the prospect. The last few days have been the best. The speakers, following the example of Blaine, have taken up the tariff question and pushed it right home to the thirty thousand artisans and mechanics in the iron regions and manufacturing districts, whose wages are regulated by the price of produce. This line of attack has demoralized the Democrats more than anything since the campaign began. Speaker Randall, who is in the State, has suddenly become the most popular of the Democratic orator. There is no doubt as to the result on Tuesday. Careful Republicans name the majority at 15,000. There will be a large vote, and a full vote always means a Republican victory. In this election the interest in the State ticket, which contains no officer of more importance than Secretary of State, is not great, but people realize that the struggle next Tuesday is really between Hancock and Garfield, and will vote with that in view. The large towns are full of Democratic repeaters, but they will operate with caution after Holland's experience in Cincinnati in 1876. The plan of climbing everybody will be generally pursued. Col. Ingersoll spoke to a great crowd in Eighth-Street Park this evening.

GENERAL HANCOCK.

The Democratic Candidate Says He Didn't Want the Army of the Potomac.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—A reporter called on General Hancock to-day in regard to the recently published interviews with General Grant. General Hancock said: "I have not replied, nor have I prepared a reply. In fact, I have not yet carefully read what General Grant has said about me, and which has been given to the public through the medium of the press."

Of the assertion that, when the Army of the Potomac was looking for a commander, "Hancock's name was not even suggested for the place," General Hancock says: "After the failure of the campaign, I was detained in Washington one month by Secretary Stanton, with a view of placing me in command of the Army of the Potomac, but I did not want it, and would not accept it."

CONGRESSIONAL GAINS.

The Republicans Confident of a Majority in the Next House.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The Times says: The concurrent testimony of our correspondents who have examined the party prospects in the Congressional districts of various states is that solid gains will be made in the Republican delegation to be elected this fall. In Ohio the Republicans expect to gain six Representatives; in Indiana at least two; in Pennsylvania probably two; and even in North Carolina which has at present only one Republican representative, there is a fair chance of carrying three districts. Starting in Vermont with a Republican gain of one district, and with the prospect of returning twenty to thirty seats throughout the North, the political complexion of the next House is hardly a matter of doubt.

OBITUARY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—James H. Stewart, postmaster of the house of representatives, died yesterday, at his residence in Alexandria, Virginia, in the 54th year of his age, of paralysis. Captain Stewart was a native of Alexandria. He served in the Mexican war as a lieutenant, and at the end of that war went to California and engaged in mining. Being elected Sheriff of Tuolumne county, he was brought into the exciting scenes caused by the vigilance committee taking the law into their own hands. When the war of the rebellion broke out, he abandoned his home and large estate in California, which was confiscated by the authorities, and volunteered in the 17th Virginia regiment. On the surrender of Lee he returned to Alexandria, and, in 1876, he was elected postmaster of the United States house of representatives, which position he held up to the time of his death. He was a member of Alexandria Washington lodge, No. 22, of Masons, and Mount Vernon chapter. A meeting of the officers and employees of the house and senate will be held at the house post-office to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, to take action in regard to the death of the late postmaster, Capt. J. H. Stewart.

HIS GRANDMOTHER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The latest campaign story is that thirty-four years ago English, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, became the pension administrator of his grandmother, who was the widow of a revolutionary pensioner, and under the plea of insolvency has defrauded the heirs of their money ever since. The Indianapolis News, a Republican paper, denials this story.

BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 8.—The false work of the new bridge at Chippewa Falls was broken to-day by a heavy timber falling, and six men were thrown into the river. William Brown died from his injuries. The rest were rescued without serious injury.

INDIAN MURDER.

DENVER, Oct. 8.—The following was received from Del Norte to-day: A lieutenant of the Fourth Cavalry passing through here to-day stated that at Rock Cliff, a report reached him that A. S. Jackson, the man who shot the Indian a few days ago, was found dead at the

GENERAL GARFIELD.

His Speech to the First Voters of the Garfield and Arthur Battalion.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 8.—The First Voters Garfield and Arthur Battalion of Cleveland went to Mentor this afternoon, by special train of six cars, and called on General Garfield at his Lawfield home. The train stopped at the farm, and the battalion headed by a band marched to the residence, where Herman W. Grant, President of the organization, made a brief and eulogistic address, to which General Garfield responded in a very fitting manner, which elicited hearty applause.

BURNED TO DEATH.

LA CROSSE, Oct. 8.—One of the most painful and singular accidents that ever happened in this section occurred here this afternoon. Joseph Umber, a farmer living a few miles from the city, while returning home in company with his wife, was fatally burned, and his wife seriously. The man was under the influence of liquor, and, having a lighted pipe in his mouth, accidentally let it fall in the wagon, setting fire to some hay in the box, and igniting his clothing. Before assistance arrived, their clothing was nearly burned off of them. The man cannot recover. There being a high wind, it was very difficult to extinguish the flames. The wagon was entirely consumed except two wheels.

THE LARGEST



MOST COMPLETE VARIETY OF Earthen-Ware

Ever brought to Janesville, is now open at Wheelock's Crockery & House Furnishing Goods Store.

Among the new arrivals are a variety of genuine Rogers' Statuary, New York Lamp, 25-Piece French China Ware, 100-Piece, \$12.00; 15-Piece Blue Maroon or Pink Band Chamber Sets, of new designs, \$2.00. Same with Slip Jar to match, \$1.50. Folding Tables, Glassware, Silver Ware, and many new Novelties. Best prices Crockery at same or lower prices than cheap ware.

WHEELLOCK'S, Janesville, Wis.

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LUMBER.

We, the undersigned, under the firm name of FIFIELD & BRO.,

James Blair.

LUMBER

FURNISH

EVERYTHING

IN THE

Lumber Line

At Bottom Prices.

We have to sell all of our old customers, all of Mr. Blair's customers, and many new ones, and shall try to please all.

PHILIP H. HENDERSON, who has been Mr. Blair's popular salesman and foreman for the past thirteen years, will remain with us, and is not only willing but anxious to wait on all who will give us a call.

D. E. FIFIELD, D. E. FIFIELD.

Janesville, October 1, 1880.

P.S.—All those indebted to me will please call and settle by cash or note, as I wish to get my accounts settled as soon as possible.

Oct 9th 1880 D. E. FIFIELD.

WHEELLOCK'S, Janesville, Wis.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ONLY RETAIL

HOUSE IN WIS-

CONSIN

That Buys HATS by the Case direct from the Factory is

SMITH & SON'S

ONE PRICE, SQUARE DEALING

STORE.

We have purchased and received this Fall over 350 Dozen

new HATS---4200 SINGLE HATS;

sounds big, don't it? More hats

than there are men and boys in

Janesville. WHAT WILL WE DO

WITH THEM ALL? Well, we have sold some at Wholesale and could dispose of them all in that way at a very fair profit, but we can Retail them for more money and at the same time furnish the

Men and Boys of Southern Wisconsin with HEAD-WEAR CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER RETAIL HOUSE can afford to do it. Just think of the assortment we can show you with a full line of sizes in every style, at the only strictly One Price Hat Store in the State, corner of Main and Milwaukee Streets, Janesville, sign of

M. C. SMITH & SON.

M. C. SMITH & SON.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1880.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Election Tuesday, November 2d, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW YORK.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—GEORGE E. L. LANGRISH.
1st District—LEWIS S. BLAKE.
2nd District—JOHN T. KENNEDY.
3rd District—GEORGE E. WYATT.
4th District—WILLIAM P. McLENNAN.
5th District—CHARLES L. LOWELL.
6th District—EDWARD L. BROWN.
7th District—FREDERICK H. KIRBY.
8th District—JOHN T. KENNEDY.

CONGRESSIONAL.

First District—CHARLES G. WILLIAMS.
Second District—L. B. CASWELL.
Third District—GEORGE C. HAZELTON.
Fourth District—ASHER M. AXNER.
Fifth District—ELIHO COLEMAN.
Sixth District—RICHARD GUNTHER.
Seventh District—H. L. HUMPHREY.
Eighth District—THAD. C. POUND.

STATE SENATE.

Seventeenth District—

HAMILTON RICHARDSON, of Janesville.

ASSEMBLY.

Third District—

JAMES MENZIES, of Harmony.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff—

H. L. SKAYLEN, of Newark.

For Register of Deeds—

C. L. VALENTINE, of Janesville.

For County Treasurer—

WILLIS MILES, Town of Janesville.

For County Clerk—

S. MORGAN, of Lima.

For District Attorney—

JOHN W. SALE, of Janesville.

For Clerk of the Court—

A. W. BALDWIN, of Milton.

For Surveyor—

P. E. LEE, of Janesville.

For Coroner—

O. ALLEN, of Milton.

POLITICAL CALENDAR.

List of Republican Campaign Speakers of Wisconsin.

Speakers will address the people on the

political issues of the day as follows:

P. A. Husher, of La Crosse;

At Newport, October 21st.

At Rio, October 21st.

Hon. G. W. Hazelton, of Milwaukee;

At Brookfield, October 19th.

At Albany, October 19th.

At Monroe, October 21st.

At Columbus, October 22d.

Hon. E. Coleman, of Fond du Lac;

At Eldorado, October 9th.

At Plymouth, October 12th.

At Janesville, October 12th.

At Kiel, October 13th.

At Cedar Grove, October 14th.

At Two Rivers, October 15th.

Hon. Casper Butz, of Chicago, Illinois;

At Eldorado, October 9th.

At Plymouth, October 12th.

At Janesville, October 12th.

At Kiel, October 13th.

At Cedar Grove, October 14th.

At Two Rivers, October 15th.

Hon. Richard Guntner, of Oshkosh;

At Janesville, October 11.

At Waupun, October 12th.

At New London, October 13th.

At Seymour, October 14th.

At Kaukauna, October 15th.

At Waupun, October 12th.

At Kaukauna, October 15th.

H. C. Fairchild, of Marinette;

At Waupun, October 11th.

At Waupun, October 12th.

At Seymour, October 14th.

At Kaukauna, October 15th.

At Oshkosh, October 15th.

Hon. Chas. L. Colby, of Milwaukee;

At Green Bay, October 12th.

At Appleton, October 12th.

At Stevens Point, October 19th.

At Ashland, October 19th.

At Unity, October 21st.

At Milwaukee, October 25th.

At Milwaukee, Second ward Bohemian Ter-

nival hall, October 11th.

At Milwaukee, corner West Water

and Cedar streets, October 21st.

At Milwaukee, Fifth ward headquarters, Oc-

tober 21st.

Hon. J. M. Bingham, of Chippewa

Falls;

At Waupun, October 12th.

At Chetek, October 19th.

At Rice Lake, October 21st.

Hon. Chas. Seymour, of La Crosse;

At Marinette, October 11th.

At Oconto, October 12th.

At Peshtigo, October 13th.

At Shawano, October 15th.

Colonel O. C. Johnson, of Beloit;

At Boettcher's Hall, town of Liberty, Manitow-

iscan county, October 19th.

F. J. Emery, of Richland Center;

At Monfort, October 11th.

At Mt. Hope, October 12th.

At Cascade, October 12th.

At Potomac, October 14th.

At Georgetown, October 15th.

At Hazel Green, October 15th.

Hon. J. B. Cassoday;

At Bay View, October 21.

At Milwaukee, South Side Turner hall, Octo-

ber 21st.

Dr. J. W. Hamilton;

At Brookfield, October 12th.

Hon. E. W. Keyes;

At Racine, October 14th.

Colonel Fred Barrett, Medford, Wis-

FOR METAPHYSICIANS.

In the month of November, 1845, the ship Sophia Walker sailed from Boston, bound for Palermo. The owners, Messrs. Theophilus and Nathaniel Walker, had invited their brother-in-law, the Rev. Charles Walker, to go out to Palermo, as passenger, for the benefit of his health.

"Among the crew was a young man named Frederick Stetson. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Caleb Stetson, at that time pastor of the Unitarian church in Medford, Massachusetts.

Frederick had been in a store in Boston, but, not being well, returned home to be under the care of a physician. His health did not improve, and Dr. Bemis, of Medford, advised a sea-voyage as most likely to restore his vigor. Frederick was delighted with this prospect, and his parents reluctantly consented.

It was thought best for his health that he should go on board as a sailor; but a contract was made with Captain John Codman, that in case Frederick should become weary of his duties he should be admitted to the cabin in the capacity of Captain's clerk.

From the fact that the Rev. Mr. Stetson was a neighbor and friend I became acquainted with these circumstances at the time the young man left home and embarked on board the Sophia Walker. The father also requested my husband to speak to Captain Codman, his former pupil, in regard to the youth.

In common with other friends, I sympathized deeply with Mr. and Mrs. Stetson in parting from their son under these painful circumstances; but domestic cares and other scenes gradually effaced these impressions, until I forgot the length of time he expected to be absent and indeed lost all recollection of his voyage.

I relate these circumstances in detail that the reader may understand more fully the remarkable facts which followed.

During the latter part of February, 1846, the death of my mother, Mrs. Leonard Woods, of Andover, was succeeded by my own dangerous illness. In March I was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs, and lay for days hovering between life and death.

One night, when the crisis seemed to have passed, a member of my husband's church, Mrs. Sarah Butters, who had been watching with place to my husband, who was to watch with me till morning. I had taken the medicine prescribed by my physician, and was endeavoring to compose myself to sleep, when all at once, with the vividness of a flash of lightning, the following scene was before me: A tremendous ocean storm; a frail vessel pitching headlong into the trough of the sea; a billow mountain-high ready to engulf her; a slender youth clinging to the mast-head; a more furious blast, a higher wave, and the youth, whom notwithstanding the darkness I instantly recognized as Frederick Stetson, fell into the foaming, seething deep.

As he struck the water I shrieked in agony, and my husband sprang to my side, expecting to see the crimson drops again oozing from my lips. My countenance, full of horror, terrified him. "What is it?" he asked.

I motioned him to silence, unable to withdraw my thoughts from the scene. I still heard the roaring of the angry billows, the shouts of the Captain and crew.

"Man overboard!" "Throw a rope!" "Let down the life-boat!" "It's no use; the ship has pitched beyond his reach!"

Fresh screams from my lips brought new anxiety to my faithful watcher. He seized my trembling hand, placed his fingers on my pulse and started back with dismay when he felt their feverish bound.

"What is it? Are you in more pain? Shall I go for the doctor?"

"O, it's dreadful!" I gasped. "I can't tell. It's awful."

Then I passed into a still more remarkable state. Heretofore I had seen what was going on at the moment; now my mind went forward, and saw events that occurred two, three days, two weeks, later.

That night had abated. The vessel, though injured, was able to proceed on her way. It was the Sabbath; the crew were sitting in silent reverence, while the clergyman, Rev. Mr. Walker, read, prayed and preached a funeral sermon, caused by the late sad event. Every eye was moistened, every breath hushed as the speaker recounted the circumstances connected with Frederick's voyage, and endeavored to impress upon the minds of his hearers the solemn truth of the uncertainty of life.

Another scene. Our own chamber; a messenger coming in haste with a letter from Captain Codman announcing Frederick's death. The words of the letter I could read.

One more scene. I seemed to be again on board the Sophia Walker. Mr. Stetson was there, standing by Frederick's open chest, into which the Captain had thoughtfully placed every article belonging to his late clerk. The mother's tears fell copiously while Captain Codman dilated on Frederick's exemplary conduct during the entire voyage. When they reached Palermo, he had expressed his wish to enter upon the duties of a clerk, according to their contract, if tired of a sailor's life, and since that hour had taken his place with the officers in the cabin.

All this passed before my mind with the rapidity of lightning. I lay trembling with agitation, until started to present realities by my husband's voice, while he held a spoon to my lips.

The first question I asked was, "What day of the month is it?"

"The 10th of March."

"What time did you come into the room?"

"It was past twelve when I gave you your medicine. Soon after you seemed greatly distressed. Can you tell me now what it was?"

"It is dreadful!" I whispered, gasping between every word. "Frederick Stetson is drowned; I saw him fall into the sea."

"O, no!" was the cheerful reply. "You had been thinking of him and dreamed it."

"No; I was wide-awake. I saw him fall. I have not once thought of him for weeks. O, what will his parents say?"

Soon after this, exhausted by my terrible excitement, I fell into a troubled sleep. When I awoke it was dawn, and I immediately commenced narrating to my husband the scenes I had witnessed, he making a note of them and their precise date.

Perceiving that this conversation greatly agitated me he left the chamber to inquire whether the Sophia Walker had come into port, and proposed to direct our son, a school-mate of Edward Stetson, to ask whether Frederick had returned from his voyage.

This he did, thinking to allay my nervous excitement, which he fully believed to be the result of a fevered dream.

In the early hour Dr. Daniel Swan, one of my physicians, came to my bedside. He expressed his disappointment

at finding my pulse greatly accelerated and asked the cause.

I then, though not without great exhaustion, repeated to him what I had seen, my husband being present, Mrs. Butters (the lady already referred to) and a woman who had lived in my family for years.

In the course of a week several persons were made acquainted with these facts, though, from the fear lest they should reach the ears of the parents, they were told under an injunction of secrecy.

In the mean time I listened eagerly to my son's daily bulletins from his school-mate.

"Fred is coming soon." "Mother has his clothes all ready." "Father says he may be here any day now." "The Sophia Walker is due this week."

It was two weeks before the ship arrived in port; but I was so far convalescent that I was permitted to sit up, wrapped in blankets, for an hour or two each day.

On one of these occasions, while Mr. Baker and the family were at dinner the bell rang, and presently I heard my husband, in answer to the summons of the servant, hurry to the door.

It was scarcely a minute before he entered my chamber, pale and evidently trying to conceal his emotion. He had an open letter in his hand, upon which his eyes were fastened.

"You have Captain Codman's letter," he said.

"Yes," he answered, "and in almost the words you repeated to me."

I held out my hand for the sheet, and my tears fell fast as I read the following lines, evidently written in great haste:

Rev. Mr. Baker:—I must beg you to perform a painful duty. Poor Frederick was lost overboard in a gale on the 10th. You must tell his father. Can you?

I will detail the circumstances at more leisure; but enough to say now, he was lost from the fore-top-sail yard in a gale of wind, and human exertion could not save him. You can best advise him to console his distressed parents. Show them the sermon preached on the Sabbath following his death, which accounts for his death, and assure them of my heartfelt sympathy.

Yours truly, J. CODMAN.
March 26, 1846.

While my eyes glanced over the lines, familiar as it seemed by my husband, Mr. Baker was making hurried preparations to go to Mr. Stetson's.

"Young Hall brought it out," he explained. "Captain Codman wished me to have the letter at once, lest the parents should hear the sorrowful tidings in an abrupt manner."

And scenes which followed are too sacred to be even touched upon here. Mr. Baker did not tarry long for hours, having offered to go to Cambridge and convey the sad intelligence to Merriam Stetson, the second son, who was a member of Harvard College.

"I am to go in to Boston to see Captain Codman in the morning," he said. "Mr. Stetson is anxious to see him, and I shall ask him to return with me."

I recalled the last scene on board the Sophia Walker, and said: "I thought he himself went in. It is the first thing not exactly in accordance with my vision."

I called it vision, for I was not asleep, and therefore it could not be a dream. The next morning when Mr. Baker called at Mr. Stetson's house to take any additional messages, he learned that the father and mother, the sorrowing father had found it impossible to wait and had taken the earliest conveyance into Boston, where a scene occurred like what I had witnessed.

There was no longer need of secrecy in regard to my prescience or foresight, if so it may be called, and it speedily came to the parents' ears. Persons of intelligence of both sexes speculated and puzzled over these remarkable mental phenomena, which were recorded by philosophers in the fact, already stated, of the mind not only recognizing what was passing at the moment at a distance of hundreds of miles, but going forward in advance of events and foretelling them with minute accuracy.

I make no effort to explain my mental state, which I am entirely unable to do; but I may be pardoned for quoting from a philosophy of the present century, who, speaking of visions and dreams, remarks: "It is in vain to attempt an explanation of them. They scarcely appear referable to any principle with which we are at present acquainted."

But to resume my narrative. I find it impossible at this distance of time to recollect all the persons to whom these operations of my mind were made known before the letter of Captain Codman gave reality to my vision. Among them were Dr. Swan and two female friends, who have since passed beyond the scenes of earth. During his life my kind physician frequently urged me to publish an account of those remarkable facts. My reasons for not doing so are suggested in a letter to Rev. Mr. Stetson, which together with the copy of his testimony of other eye and ear witnesses, I submit for the satisfaction of those who may desire additional proof of the strict accuracy of this narrative:

Rev. Caleb Stetson:—If any apology is necessary for my addressing you this note I trust it may be found in the friendly relations which have long subsisted between your family and ours, and in our personal relations to the subject of this letter.

You will no doubt recollect the singular mental phenomena which occurred during my severe illness some weeks before your son Frederick's death, and which at the time caused considerable discussion in literary and scientific circles. By some conversant with the facts have been urged to write an account of them for philosophical inquiry, they being considered in many respects a more valuable instance of prescience or foresight than any on record; but the fear of being classed with visionaries and spiritualists has heretofore prevented me.

Now, however, on a fresh application to state the particulars in detail, I have consented to do so, and would consider it a gratifying favor if you will carefully examine the accompanying statement, and so far as memory may enable you, add a note to me, which I may be at liberty to publish, your corroborative testimony respecting it.

Mr. Baker writes with me in very kind regards to yourself and family, and with great esteem and respect.

HARRIETTE W. BAKER.
DORCHESTER, February 10, 1870.

Rev. Mr. Stetson, having been sick for several weeks, requested his wife to answer for him. She writes:

DEAR MRS. BAKER:—We have read your manuscript with the deepest interest. You have expressed clearly and correctly the whole subject, as it has lain hidden in our memories; and so vividly, too, have you portrayed it that the sad event of by-gone years comes to us with the freshness of yesterday.

Mr. Stetson also wishes me to add that it might be well for you to procure the testimony of those who were informed of your wondrous vision during the eventful period, as so many years have passed since that fatal storm of March 10, 1846.

With our best wishes for yourself and husband, most affectionately yours,
JULIA M. STETSON.

LEXINGTON, February 10, 1870.

Acting upon the suggestion contained in the above note, I have received the following communications from those who have seen or heard this article in manuscript. The first is from the daughter of Rev. David Osmond, D. D., a predecessor of Rev. Mr. Stetson, and

for a long course of years pastor of the First Church in Medford.

Dear Mr. Baker:—In answer to your inquiry, I could state that I have a distinct recollection of hearing from you in your side-chamber an account of your vision in regard to the death of Frederick Stetson, immediately after the sad event which you have so vividly portrayed. The circumstances made a deep impression on my mind, and I have always considered your mental state as remarkably analogous to all I have ever heard of Scotch second-sight.

Most truly yours,
L. OSGOOD.
Medford, March 5, 1870.

From Mrs. Sarah B. Butters, to whom I have already referred, I have also the following testimony:

This certificate I was acquainted with the remarkable vision narrated by Mrs. Baker before the knowledge of the death of Frederick Stetson reached me by the arrival of the ship Sophia Walker in Boston, on the 25th day of March, 1846, and its exact correspondence with the circumstances of that sad event so impressed me that I have never since had a distinct recollection both of the vision and of its fulfillment.

SARAH B. BUTTERS.
Medford, March 2, 1870.

I will introduce but one other witness, who was with me on that fearful night, and was an actor in some of these scenes. He writes:

I am happy to bear my testimony to the truthfulness and fidelity of the record of facts contained in this narrative, and to assure the reader of its entire trustworthiness. I thought at the time, and have ever since considered them among the most remarkable mental phenomena of which I have any knowledge and worthy of a place in the history of mental physical science.

A. R. BAKER.
Dorchester, Mass., March 8, 1870.

The following extract from the sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Walker is an exact fulfillment of the second scene in my vision. The text is from the Epistle of St. James: "For what is your life? It is even a vapor, that appeareth for a little time and then vanisheth away." The fly-leaf of the discourse contains this entry:

sermon preached on board the ship Sophia Walker on her passage from Palermo to Boston, March 10, 1846. Occasioned by the death of Frederick Stetson, who was knocked overboard in a gale, March 10, near the Banks of Newfoundland. By Rev. Charles Walker, A. M., one of the passengers.

After some explanatory remarks, the preacher says: "We have a most affecting illustration of this truth at hand. Where is the youthful Frederick Stetson? Who among us had fairer prospects of life than he? A few days ago he was with us in all his youthful freshness. But in an unexpected moment he was called into eternity. You remember the fatal night of the 10th. How of us will ever forget it? The hour of midnight arrived. All hands were called on deck. The wind and the storm had prevailed for hours; but now the furious gale began to subside. The fore-top-sail must be taken in, and with the rest Frederick mounted the fatal yard. The lapping sail, clewed up, but not yet heeded, and at the mercy of the gale, struck him from his hold, and precipitated him into the billows beneath."

The alarming cry, "Man overboard!" was heard. The Captain immediately ordered the life-boat to be cut adrift, and the life-boat to be got out. But although there were enough of you ready to man it, even at the risk of your lives, yet it was soon found that it would be all in vain. He was immediately lost sight of. No human power could save him in that dark and boisterous night. Who of us has not observed his modest and retiring manners, and the delicacy of his spirit? How careful not to wound the feelings of others! How happy here to address testimony to the excellence of his character from his native town. In a letter, addressed to our Captain on the day we sailed from Boston, the Rev. Mr. Baker, of that place, says: "He is a young gentleman of great promise and most excellent character, in whose prosperity I feel almost the interest of others."

Mr. Baker speaks also of the lively interest which the citizens of Medford took in his success in this voyage. Ah, what a sad tale will the record of the fatal night of the 10th be to his bereaved parents! How painful to think of even breaking to them the sad tidings! Gladly would I spare them this cup of sorrow. May the Lord support them!"—Mrs. Harriet Woods Baker, in Harper's Magazine for June.

I drink the richest draughts, and ate whatever was good.

Fish and fowl, and fruit, supplied my hungry mood; But now liver affects me, and I'm all over pain;

If Spring Blossom cures me, I'll not live so high again.

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Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.
Trains at Janesville Station.

ARRIVE	
From Monroe, Milwaukee and East, 8:30 A. M.	
From Prairie du Sac, Janesville and East, 1:30 P. M.	
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East, 1:40 P. M.	
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East, 2:50 P. M.	

Trains at Weston Junction.

DEPART	
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East, 8:30 A. M.	
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East, 12:55 P. M.	
For Madison, Prairie du Sac, Janesville and East, 1:40 P. M.	
For Monroe, Milwaukee and East, 2:50 P. M.	

Trains at Weston Junction.

DEPART	
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East, 8:30 A. M.	
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East, 12:55 P. M.	
For Madison, Prairie du Sac, Janesville and East, 1:40 P. M.	
For Monroe, Milwaukee and East, 2:50 P. M.	

Chicago and Northwestern.
Trains at Janesville Station.

DEPART	
Day Express, 8:30 A. M.	10:50 A. M.
Night Express, 10:50 P. M.	12:50 P. M.
Accommodation, 12:50 P. M.	2:50 P. M.

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Night Express, 10:50 P. M.	12:50 P. M.
Accommodation, 12:50 P. M.	2:50 P. M.

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